1. The Phase III RADIANT trial is evaluating __________ versus placebo after complete tumor resection with or without adjuvant chemotherapy for patients with Stage IB to IIIA NSCLC who have EGFR-positive tumors.
   a. Gefitinib
   b. Erlotinib
   c. Crizotinib

2. ALCHEMIST is a national endeavor to conduct one integrated program for the molecular screening of patients with resected nonsquamous NSCLC and will identify patients with tumors harboring __________ for enrollment on specific adjuvant trials.
   a. ALK rearrangements
   b. EGFR mutations
   c. Both a and b
   d. Neither a nor b

3. Results of a Phase I trial of ceritinib for patients with advanced NSCLC harboring genetic alterations in ALK demonstrated an overall response rate of approximately 60% for patients with crizotinib-naïve and those with crizotinib-pretreated disease who received at least 400 mg of ceritinib daily.
   a. True
   b. False

4. Adverse events associated with the novel ALK inhibitor ceritinib when used at the maximum tolerated dose of 750 mg once daily include __________.
   a. Diarrhea
   b. Nausea
   c. Fatigue
   d. Elevated transaminases
   e. All of the above

5. The Phase III PROFILE 1007 study of crizotinib versus standard second-line chemotherapy for patients with advanced, ALK-positive NSCLC reported a statistically significant benefit for crizotinib versus chemotherapy with respect to __________.
   a. Overall response rate
   b. PFS
   c. Both a and b

6. Master Lung-1 (SWOG-S1400) is a Phase II/III biomarker-driven registration protocol for patients with __________ lung cancer moving to second-line therapy.
   a. Nonsquamous cell
   b. Squamous cell
   c. Both a and b

7. A study by Jänne and colleagues of selumetinib with docetaxel versus docetaxel alone demonstrated a significantly improved __________ for patients with KRAS-mutant advanced NSCLC.
   a. Objective response
   b. PFS
   c. Both a and b

8. Concordance rates between EGFR mutation tests on tumor and plasma samples from patients in the FASTACT-2 study of intercalated chemotherapy in combination with erlotinib versus chemotherapy with placebo for advanced NSCLC was found to be 88%.
   a. True
   b. False

9. The following mechanisms of resistance have been observed among patients with crizotinib-resistant ALK-positive disease:
   a. Kinase domain mutations
   b. Bypass signaling
   c. Both a and b
   d. Neither a nor b

10. A study by Socinski and colleagues evaluating nab paclitaxel/carboplatin versus solvent-based paclitaxel/carboplatin as first-line therapy for patients with advanced squamous cell lung cancer demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in __________ in favor of nab paclitaxel/carboplatin.
    a. Overall response rate
    b. OS
    c. PFS
    d. All of the above